

MECHANIC'S



ADVOCATE.

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,]

Late Publisher of the Mechanic's Mirror,

[EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TERMS—\$1 PER ANNUM.



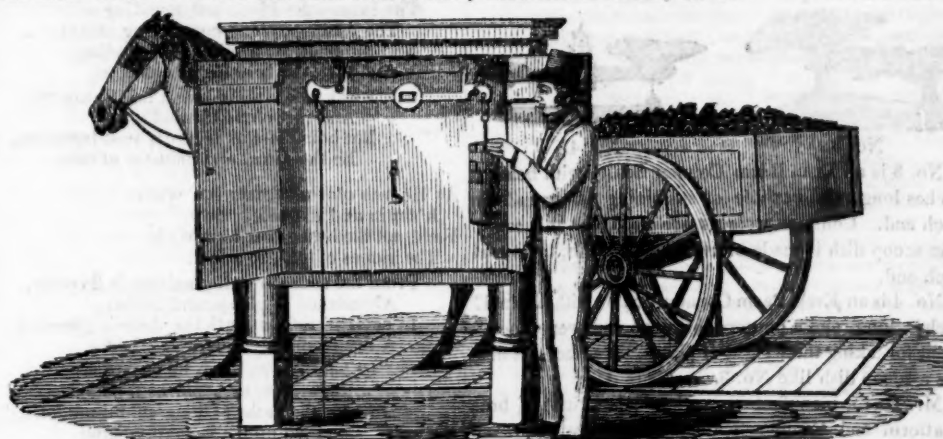
DALE'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALE MANUFACTORY, LANSINGBURGH, N. Y.

We had the pleasure of visiting this extensive establishment, on Monday last, and were shown through the various apartments, by Mr. DALE, and his gentlemanly assistant Mr. CRAMP. From them, we learned the following particulars appertaining to the establishment:

It appears that Mr. DALE has been engaged for the last fourteen years in the manufacture of Single Beam, Platform and Counter Scales, which have now become quite celebrated for their durability and lasting accuracy and convenience.

The superiority of the improved "Double Beam" Scale, whether for light or heavy drafts, consists in the simplicity of their structure, and the adjustment of the beams by *attached brass weights*, instead of the *detached iron weights* which are used on the *swinging rod* of the Single Beam Scale. Their structure is based upon the simple rule of mechanics as applied to the lever, the load being placed upon the short arm, and its weight indicated upon the beams which are connected with the long arm. The presence of the additional beam, which interested men urge as a complication of structure and an increase of friction, is in truth the remedy for those evils, and more particularly the latter, which exists in the structure of the Single Beam Scale. Each bearing is a broad knife-edge of the best cast steel, which rest upon polished surfaces so placed as to be protected from dirt or obstruction. They have no more bearings than the Single Beam Scales, and the pressure upon the bearings of the beams being divided by the additional one, their friction is, if any thing, diminished, and the lower beam, whose bearing supports the greater portion of weight, scarcely moves the tenth of an inch when indicating "down weight," the upper and *less burdened* one indicating weight by more extended motion. This peculiarity alone is deserving of notice, as it is self-evident that the less motion of the principal bearing, the less liable it will be to derangement, and the more certain in its movements.

The attached brass weights, also, are far more preferable, for the reasons that they are constantly at hand



No. 1—Dormant Coal or Hay Scales.



No. 2—Single Beam Dormant Platform Scale.

and will not vary in weight, either by corrosion or breaking, as is often the case with detached iron ones. In addition to which the graduations upon the beams are so distinctly marked as to render them easily understood.

There may be those, interested in making or vending

the Single Beam Scale only, who deem it their interest to deny the advantages of the Double over the Single Beam. Now, in examining the Single Beam Scale, almost without experiment, imperfections in their structure are apparent, which although they do not entirely destroy the value of the Scale, still leave it far behind the improvements which have so widely enhanced the value of the Double Beam. We have already observed, that the Single Beam Scales have as many bearings as the Double, so that their manufacturers can claim no superior simplicity in this particular. We have before noticed the slight movement of the lower beam in the Double Beam Scale, and its evident advantage in reducing the wear on the heavily loaded bearing, by its limited motion; a desideratum entirely overlooked in the construction of the Single Beam Scale, where the greater friction of the loaded beam is made still more objectionable by the suspension of weights to its outer end, which swing more or less at all times in placing them or removing them, and soon wear off the fine edge of the pivots, which destroys in a little time the free turning of the poise.

Great disadvantage and inconvenience often arise in the use of the detached iron weights of the Single

Beam Scale, either by the adhesion of dirt to their surfaces, or the breaking of their edges by falls or rough handling—particularly in out-of-door usage.

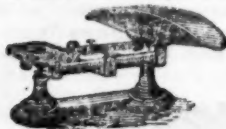
These objections may appear trivial at first sight, but it must be remembered that when a scale is graduated one pound poise to one hundred pounds weight, a slight deficiency in the weight of the poise becomes of moment to the unfortunate purchaser who puts confidence in their integrity.

Of the varieties of cheap scales which have been thrown upon the market by men who have engaged in the business for purposes of a transient speculation, nothing need be said. The manufacturer of the Double Beam Platform and Counter Scales offers them to the public, willing to submit them to the severest test, and asking only that they shall rely on their own merit.

The assortment consist of twelve varieties, embracing about forty different sizes, adapted to every kind of business and every situation. We give illustrations of a few of the most prominent among them.

No. 1, of the foregoing cuts, is a Single Beam Dormant Platform Scale, with platform 12 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 8 in., for weighing loaded wagons. It weighs from 1 pound to 3 tons, and has a slide weight on the beam, which has great advantages over the hang weight, as it obviates the wear and necessity of counting the notches. This scale requires to be let into the ground two feet. In the cut it is represented as being let in even with the ground. Scales of this kind are made to weigh 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 tons.

No. 2 is a Single Beam Dormant Platform Scale, weigh from one-half to 3000 pounds, with platform 4 feet square. This scale is represented as being let into the floor and a cask upon the platform. It requires to be let into the floor 5 inches. The platform is made to raise and fall by means of a lever.



No. 3.



No. 4.

No. 3 is an Even Beam Counter Scale, with beam 9 inches long, and capable of sustaining 20 pounds on each end. Common weights are used for this scale. The scoop dish is made of two sheets of tin, to pour at each end.

No. 4 is an Even Beam Counter Scale, with beam 17 inches long, and a platform on each end, very convenient for taking the weight of plates, pots, &c. It also has a scoop dish like No. 3.

Mr. DALE manufactures various other kinds of both Platform and Counter Scales, of the most approved patterns, for a description of which, see advertisement in another part of this paper. Messrs. HUMPHREY & LANSING are the agents in this city.

A LAY FOR THE MASSES.

BY S. DE VEAUX.

No longer, no longer delay you,
Too low, yet too low is your state,
Let languor nor apathy stay you,
In delusion, oh! no longer wait.

"That a good day is coming" in, smiling,
"And wait awhile longer" is sung;
Oh! trust not to words so beguiling,
Away—let such caution be flung.

A work of beneficence calls you,
A work to be peaceably wrought,
To dispel the dark cloud that entralls you,
To unlock the deep treasures of thought.

No longer, oh! move on no longer,
Forlorn, in the path you pursue,
Delaying will make you no stronger,
Arise, to the work you should do.

A world full of plenty is round us,
Yet want and starvation remain,
For sloth, pride, and ignorance have bound us,
And meekly we bend to the chain.

The scene that's so dark, haste to brighten—
By diligence wisdom is won,
The intellect teach and enlighten,
The hand, never labor to shun.

Hands without mind hath the savage,
Who blindly pursues after ill,
He joys in destruction and ravage,
Delighting to torment and kill.

And mind without hands is deficient,
Tho' better than buckler or mail,
But both, when united, efficient,
Will always, must always prevail.

Begin the great work with the youthful,
Give light to their minds—let them see,
And teach them the useful and truthful,
That all may be active and free!

Together build Factory and College,
In counties, domains set apart,
And pure, like the waters, let knowledge
Flow freely to each human heart.

Where gardens with fruits richly cluster,
Where harvests in golden waves smile,
The young in their strength proudly muster,
There teach and inure them to toil.

Let the mind in wisdom be moulded,
And the hand be taught with the mind;
Man's powers will best be unfolded,
When science with labor is joined.

As a curse hath labor been slighted;
No error hath proved worse than this;
A falsehood it is, that hath blighted
A world of fruition and bliss.

In darkness and blindness 'tis surely
The curse, that men deem it to be;
But teaches not wisdom more truly,
'Tis a blessing to those that can see?

A gem unto man is employment;
E'en sorrow's sad hours 'twill beguile,
It yields all the means of enjoyment—
Great good is the fruitage of toil.*

Bring the plough, the hoe and the harrow,
Bring the axe, the saw and the wedge,
Use the team, the cart and the barrow,
Use the fire, the anvil and sledge.

The loom—the Piano soft sounding—
The water-power—conquering steam,
And the book with science abounding,
And the arts, held high in esteem.

Away with all half and half measures,
And rest on no limited plan,
But boundless as nature's vast treasures,
Be the aims, and industry of man.

As Heaven o'er all freely throweth,
It's rain and it's pearly dew,
Yield not the best gift it bestoweth,
The riches of lore, to a few.

From the source of all goodness is flowing,
Abundance to please and invite;
In each breast that hath life there is glowing,
A ray from the Fountain of light.

Oh! let not its beam be enshrouded
Regardless of honor or fame—
Make the paths of the youthful unclouded,
And fan up the heavenly flame.

To you who are delving and sweating,
And you who are slaves of the mill,
Your carelessness only is letting,
You can make better times if you will.

By virtue and rectitude guided,
Demanding instruction and light—
In this cause be firm and decided,
As freemen contend for the right.

The seeds of all knowledge broad casting,
The harvest for you may not spring,
But your sons, to them 'twill a lasting,
A priceless inheritance bring.

Come forward ye men of all classes,
Each one that can cast a free vote,
Oh! use it to raise up the masses,
Industry and learning promote.

The great work of progress be pressing,
Till all shall in wisdom be taught,
Till labor's acknowledged a blessing,
A good to be valued and sought.

Commence the great work, it is rightful,
The strong holds of ignorance storm,
Make the pathway of knowledge delightful,
Man's social condition reform.

While strength lies in ignorance dreaming,
And suffering want hides ashamed,
The earth with rich treasure is teeming,
That lieth unused, unreclaimed.

* Genesis Ch. p. VIII ver. 21.

It is good and free hearted kindness,
Hath oft proved an angel to grief,
Yet poverty's curse is but blindness,
And knowledge it's only relief.

Then take the young mind as 'tis lighted,
Young strength as from childhood 'tis freed,
Develope both powers—and delighted,
Man shall feel that he's noble indeed.

[Western Literary Messenger.]

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS READING.

"I MEAN TO HAVE RELIGION BEFORE I DIE."

So said a young man to a pious friend who conversed with him on the subject of his soul's salvation. Like many others, he was unwilling to "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," and vainly hoped he should have time enough to do so in future. Thus he lived a few brief years, when he was suddenly called to the eternal world. His sickness was short, attended with severe pains and delirium. This state of body and mind, utterly precluded that intended preparation of soul for heaven, which he had so confidently contemplated. Thus he gave up the ghost. But where is he? Solemn question!

Reader, art thou like the young man alluded to, living in the neglect of religion, and dreaming that there will be time enough yet to prepare for death and heaven? If so, pause and consider, that God, in his word, and by his Spirit and Providence, calls upon you to-day to make this preparation. Therefore, "to-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your heart." There are many and weighty reasons why you should do this.—First, it is your duty. God commands it. Second, it is your personal happiness. Third, it will qualify you for more extensive usefulness. If you neglect religion now, you may never have another opportunity to seek it. The brittle thread of life may be severed in an instant, and you are lost, forever lost! But should you live many years, you may not be able to obtain salvation, after having refused the present opportunity. God says, "my Spirit shall not always strive with man." He may say to you, as he did to one anciently, "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone."—Dear reader, if God should say this to you, what could you then do to obtain salvation? Are you a professor of religion, and have you idols in your heart? If so, you are also in danger! O, be warned, be entreated by all the mercies of God, and in view of the eternal interests of your soul, to seek salvation now, to-day, with all your heart; and heaven, with its untold stores shall be your rich, your everlasting reward.

GOD.

In its sublime research, philosophy
May measure out the ocean deep; may count
The sands or the sun's rays—but God! for thee
There is no weight nor measure; none can mount
Up to thy mysteries. Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by thy light, in vain would try
To trace thy counsels, infinite and dark;
And thought is lost e'er thought can soar so high,
Even like past moments, in Eternity.

IMPRESSIVE REPROOF.—Ebenezer Adams, an eminent member of the society of Friends, on visiting a lady of rank, whom he found, six months after the death of her husband, on a sofa covered with black cloth, and in all the dignity of woe, approached her with great solemnity, and gently taking her by the hand, thus addressed her:
"So, friend, I see that thou hast not yet forgiven God Almighty."

This reproof had so great an effect on the lady, that she immediately laid aside the symbols of grief, and again entered on the important duties of life.

☞ When a man's house is on fire, and the devouring flames are shooting thro' the roof, if he should say to his neighbors who had come to arrest its progress, "Do not exhibit so much energy; be more cool; act with more moderation; you are too violent;" what would be thought of him? Would he not be put down as either insane, or as destitute of common sense? And yet, when the fires of alcohol are destroying the reputation, the means, the peace, the comfort, and the welfare of individuals, of families, and of communities, and leaving desolation and misery, where they found plenty and happiness,—we are told that those who are zealous in their efforts to stay the progress of these fires, are too violent!

☞ There were 488 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, on the 1st ult. Of this number, 333 acknowledged themselves to have been intemperate; and 155 claim to have been temperate or moderate drinkers.

DRINKING ARDENT SPIRITS.—There was a time, and it was not long since, when fashion and public sentiment did not frown on the drinking of spirits—Now, thank Heaven, there is no man, however great his talents or wealth, or high the station he occupies, who can make vice respectable. There was a time, too, when the crime of rum-selling was winked at—yea, licensed. Thank Heaven, that time has also passed. Indeed, drinkers and total abstinence men agree in at least one thing—an almost involuntary contempt for the traffic. A *rum-seller* is a *rum-seller*!—a pest in the community—a libel on humanity. It is his business to destroy all that is “fair, and lovely, and of good report.” While the philanthropist is laboring to reform the devotee of Bacchus, the *rum-seller* panders to the raging fire of his appetite, and whispers a lying tale in his ear, which if not spurned, is followed by destruction sure. There is no safety in the company of a *rum-seller*, or if there be, it is “dangerous to be safe.” Shun him, nor enter his vile charnel house. Ruin is there—ruin entire and absolute. The history of thousands attests the fact. There is no safety in danger.—*Bangor Mercury.*

THE ROSE AND THE GRAVE.

The Rose said to the Grave—
Oh sullen tomb!
Where go the souls that day by day,
Pass to thy gloom?
The Grave said to the Rose—
Whither are fled,
Oh flower of love! the dews which night
On thee has shed?
The Rose said to the Grave—
A perfume rare
My leaves from dews of night distill,
Sweetening the air.
The Grave said to the Rose—
Of the souls given
Unto my silent ward—I make
Angels in Heaven!

ORIGIN OF THE UPAS TREE STORY.—A real valley of death exists in Java; it is termed the Valley of Poison, and is filled to a considerable height with carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from crevices in the ground. If a man or any other animal enters it, he cannot return; and he is not sensible of his danger, until he feels himself sinking under the influence of the atmosphere which surrounds him, the carbonic acid of which it chiefly consists, rising to the height of eighteen feet from the bottom of the valley. Birds which fly into this atmosphere drop down dead; and a fowl thrown into it dies before reaching the bottom, which is strewn with carcasses of various animals that have perished in the disastrous gas.

THE “UNUTTERED PRAYER.”

Ere on my bed my limbs I lay,
It hath not been my use to pray
With moving lips or bended knees;
But silently, by slow degrees,
My spirit I love to compose,
In humble trust my eyelids close,
With reverential resignation—
No wish conceived, no thought expressed,
Only a sense of supplication,
A sense o’er all my soul impressed
That I am weak, yet not unblest,
Since in me, round me, everywhere
Eternal Strength and Wisdom are.

33—The spider’s business is to catch flies. He makes his living by it. He always spreads his net in the place best adapted to his business. If he wishes to catch a fly of low and filthy habits, he weaves his web in some filthy place. If he wishes game of opposite habits, he seeks the place where such resort. The *rum-seller*’s business is to catch men. He makes his living by it. He exposes his liquors in the place best adapted to his business. If he wishes to catch the low, the filthy and the vicious, he establishes himself down on the dock, where such are to be found, and he succeeds. If he wishes to catch the fashionable, the gay and the wealthy, he seeks the place where such resort: there he opens a splendid Hotel. He too, succeeds in his business. But he lives by the death of others, as does the spider.

TO A BOTTLE.

’Tis very strange that you and I
Together cannot pull—
For you are full when I am dry,
And dry when I am full.

THE LAY OF THE LABORER.

A spade! a rake! a hoe!
A pickaxe, or a bill!
A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,
A flail, or what ye will—
And here’s a ready hand
To ply the needful tool,
And skill’d enough by lessons rough
In labor’s rugged school.
To hedge, or dig the ditch,
To lop or fell the tree,
To lay the swarth on the sultry field,
Or plough the stubborn lea,
The harvest stack to bind,
The wheaten rick to thatch;
And never fear in my pouch to find
The tinder or the match.
To a flaming barn or farm
My fancies never roam,
The fire I yearn to kindle and burn
Is on the hearth of home;
Where children huddle and crouch
Through dark long winter days,
Where starving children huddle and crouch
To see the cheerful rays,
A-glowing on the haggard cheek,
And not in the haggard’s blaze!
To Him who sends a drought
To parch the fields forlorn,
The rain to flood the meadows with mud;
The blight to blast the corn—
To Him I leave to guide
The bolt in its crooked path,
To strike the miser’s rick and show
The skies blood red with wrath.

A spade! a rake! a hoe!
A pickaxe, or a bill!
A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,
A flail, or what ye will—
The corn to thrash, or the hedge to plash,
The market team to drive,
Or mend the fence by the cover side,
And leave the game alive.

Ay, only give me work,
And then you need not fear
That I shall snare his worship’s hare,
Or kill his grace’s deer—
Break into his lordship’s house,
To steal the plate so rich,
Or leave the yeoman that had a purse
To welter in the ditch.

Wherever nature needs
Wherever labor calls,
No job I’ll shirk of the hardest work,
To shun the workhouse walls;
Where savage laws begrudge
The pauper babe its breath,
And doom a wife to a widow’s life
Before her partner’s death.

My only claim is this,
With labor stiff and stark,
By lawful turn my living to earn,
Between the light and dark—
My daily bread and nightly bed,
My bacon and drop of beer—
But all from the hand that holds the land,
And none from the overseer!

No parish money or loaf,
No pauper badges for me,
A son of the soil, by right of toil,
Entitled to my fee.

No alms I ask, give me my task:
Here are the arm, the leg,
The strength, the sinews of a man,
To work and not to beg.

Still one of Adam’s heirs,
Though doomed by chance of birth
To dress so mean, and eat the lean
Instead of the fat of the earth;
To make such humble meals
As honest labor can,
A bone and a crust, with a grace of God,
And little thanks to man!

A spade! a rake! a hoe!
A pickaxe, or a bill!
A hook to reap, or scythe to mow,
A flail or what ye will—
Whatever the tool to ply,
Here is a willing drudge,
With muscles and limb—and woe to him
Who does their pay begrudge.

Who every weekly score
Docks labor’s little mite,
Bestows on the poor at the temple-door,
But robb’d them over-night.
The very shilling he hoped to save,
As health and morals fail,
Shall visit me in this New Bastille,
The spital or the gaol!

YOUTHFUL TEMPERANCE INFLUENCE.

In the timely remarks and cheering incident contained in the following, which we find in a late No. of the “*Cataract*,” are contained incentives to renewed and energetic effort in behalf of the spread of the temperance cause and temperance principles among youth of both sexes:—

AN ARROW FROM A CHILD’S BOW.—One of our Washingtonians,—one who was a moderate drinker, and consequently was a subject difficult to be gathered into the fold of total abstinence, constantly harping upon, and hanging off with the plea, that he could keep sober without signing the pledge,—that he could take care of himself,—that folks had better mind their own business, and let his alone,—that he abhorred a *drunkard* as much as any one could, but had no fears of ever becoming one himself, &c., &c., but who has since signed the pledge,—is now an active tee-totaler in the good cause, and has been President of a large Washingtonian society,—said to us the other day:—

“Mr. Editor: I am afraid the friends of temperance in their efforts to promote the cause, are neglecting too much the rising generation. A *stripling* of the Cold Water Army is often a more successful warrior against the Phillistines of the bottle, than the most valient *veteran*, who like King Saul, may stand a head and shoulders above all the tee-total host around him. I know that I should not have surrendered, and signed the pledge when I did, had it not been for an arrow from the bow of one of my little boys.”

Well, said we, how was it,—just explain the *modus operandi* of such urchin, and successful archery.

“My wife and children,” said he, “had signed the pledge, and to which I had neither made, nor felt any objection. My drams were usually taken away from home, at the bar of some “*respectable*” Hotel, and that pretty frequently too, I must confess, for one who claimed to be only a moderate drinker. Being a little unwell, or like other moderate drinkers, supposing myself so, I got me some gin and loaf sugar, and every morning about breakfast time, used to mix up some of the “creature,” nice and sweet, and take it as a *medicine*! After continuing this “treatment” for some time without any permanent relief, one morning, just as I had drained the tumbler with a smack of the lips, that seemed indicative of a no very unpalatable “dose,” one of my boys, about ten years old, who had been eyeing the “operation,” says to me—“Father! I guess I shall take my name off from that are paper that mother, and me, and the rest of the children signed.” Take your name off from that paper, said I, what do you want to do that for? Have you got sick of temperance so soon? “O! no,” said he, “but father—it kinder seems as if I should like to have some of that nice and sweet gin toddy with you every morning!” This was a mode of attack, that took me completely by surprise, and against which I had neither shield nor weapon for defence. The arrow had been sped with all the artless and winning affection of a child, and I felt it at my very heart. I made no reply,—in fact, I could say nothing,—but like the old woman’s owl, which she took for a parrot, I kept up a most tremendous thinking for some time, and at last resolved, and said to myself—*my lad, you won’t have a father to stumble over much longer!* The next evening I had a chance of attending a temperance meeting, and of putting my name to the pledge, and then and there down it went upon it, boldly, and publicly, in the presence of my neighbors, and there to remain forever, in spite of all the “gin toddy” and such like *medicines* that doctors, or my own artificial relish for them may ever hereafter “prescribe for me!”

Thus it is—children are often unconsciously the most powerful temperance lecturers, and of course, the most potent warriors, as is seen in this instance, where a tee-total “David” slew a tipting “Goliath” with a *sling*! A word casually dropped by them, many times, as in this case of our friend, turns the current of a parent’s thoughts into new, and unwonted channels, which either gently, or abruptly, bears him along to some legitimate, but unexpected, and reformatory conclusions, to which he could not perhaps have been bro’t by volumes and volumes of argument or expostulation from those who were equal, or even superior to himself in age and intellect. Secure the interest and the co-operation of the children, and the parents will soon cease to look at the world “through a glass darkly!”

Original Correspondence.

ASSOCIATION.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

Throughout the world, a spirit of enquiry is awakening as to the cause, and what is to be the remedy, for the various evils by which mankind are debarred from attaining that destiny which it is the design of the Divine Love he should accomplish. We feel and know that the Religious, Social and Political Organizations as they now exist, are powerless to effect that radical change, the need of which is every day becoming more and more apparent. One of the most glaring of these evils is the grossly unjust and false organization of Labor. "Labor—that only property of the poor man, has during the last sixty years in England, been reduced to about one third its value, by those much lauded features of free competition, and the power of capital over Machinery; a similar result will take place in this country unless effectual measures are taken to prevent it. Helpless Labor has to succumb to Capital, and submit to any conditions with which the latter may see fit to shackle it. The RIGHT to LABOR is not guaranteed by society to the working classes, nor are they secured the fruit of their Labor. The RIGHT to LABOR is equivalent to the RIGHT to LIFE; and the right to the FRUIT of LABOR is equivalent to the RIGHT to PROPERTY; and a society that does not guarantee to all its members these two rights, violates two fundamental prohibitions of the Divine Law; 'Thou shalt not kill,' 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

But men are awakening to these glaring injustices, and are earnestly clamorous for a change in these false systems. Many are confident that a true system of society has been discovered by Charles Fourier, which will bind in one harmonious unity, all the now conflicting interests of humanity. In the language of a writer in this cause—"the time is coming, and now is, when all knowledge, all truth, must be harmonized. Faith and science must no longer be set at variance,

"All truth is from the sempiternal source
Of light Divine."

and it loses its rightful power when broken into hostile fragments. The disorder which man has introduced into his nature, is reflected in all his systems of science as well as society—in conflicts of nations about disputed rights, and in the strifes of political parties and religious sects. But in the midst of all this warfare, the spirit of harmony is at work; order is gradually arising out of the moral chaos; a clearer perception of the true end of society, and of all things, is opening in the minds of men. The age of UNIVERSAL UNITY is dawning, and streams of heavenly light are beginning to pierce the clouds that have gathered about the mind for ages. With thinking men the conviction is common that we live in a wonderful age—an age moved by unprecedented activities, and beginning to be controlled by grand and new ideas—ideas apparently new, but in reality as old as the earliest revelations of Divine Truth. Great truths, which the evil of man's life had covered over with its black pall, are emerging from their long eclipse, and false institutions and perverse societies, are troubled with their light, in which they can see naught but threatening judgements and a consuming fire. It is to the bold and strong in faith, a time of rich promise, but also a time of great present disquiet to many of the wise and good.

These views may appear to some as an improper blending of Natural science with Divine Truth. It has been the chief employment of the learned for a century or two past, to separate what God hath joined together; to separate Faith from Reason, Charity from Faith, Science from Religion, man from man, and the Universe from God. The good man cannot be happy without a Church and a State to look up to. He has not that now. He can reverence neither. Both the Church and the State are arraigned before the judgment seat of a higher Truth than their own, and they have no good defence!

The disorder which man has introduced into his nature is repeated in all the institutions of society, and even all the kingdoms of nature; and it is a favorite theory of speculative men, that these external derangements are to be rectified only by bringing the internal into order; and they hence discourage what they call external and superficial reforms, until the internal man shall be set right, when external order will follow of course. The theory involves half a truth which is equivalent to a gross error. It is true that the reformation of external disorders must proceed from within, but the reformation from within first manifests itself in attempts to correct the more glaring external evils.—Creation ascends from the lowest degree to the highest; after the light has revealed the dry ground and the waters, appears the grass bearing seed and fruit tree bearing fruit, the sun yields his living warmth, and the moon and stars their welcome light; the waters become prolific, birds enliven the air, and the earth brings forth its living creatures; and at length when all things are prepared, the Human is manifested, man appears in the image of his Maker—this is the unchangeable law of creation, and in this order must all re-formation, whether of the individual or of society take place. The warfare against evils must begin on the ground where the natural man stands, and from which he can see clearly, gross external vices and crimes. When these are removed, he is elevated to a higher ground, and evils of a more interior kind, though less revolting in their external aspect, are presented to his view as defiling his soul and warring against his peace; and so on through all the stages of his upward progress, until he attains his rest—and as it is with the individual, so it is with society. "First the natural man, and afterwards the spiritual."

And now may we not ask of the candid and intelligent, to forbear joining in the hue and cry of Infidelity, Materialism, Epicurianism, and other bugbear epithets with which the system of Association and its advocates have been so unmercifully belabored, nor imagine that we deny the spiritual necessities of man, because we feel compelled for the present, principally, to confine our exertions to the re-formation of the material sphere of man's existence, for beyond this, we see that needed reformation in his social and moral spheres—all of which are embraced in the glorious science of UNIVERSAL UNITY.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

FRIEND TANNER: Few men would take greater pleasure in "couching a lance" against an honest, earnest warrior in the battle field of truth and progress, than I. But I honestly confess, that I scarce know how to meet or how to defend myself against the missiles of your "curious" friend "A Jour," whose ardor for battle, has led him, like the Knight of Salamanca, to war with shadows and demi-gods of his own creation. No man, it is true, is accountable for the false impressions another may entertain of his opinions, nor can I be held at all responsible for the "hideous groupings and jaundiced colorings" your imaginative friend recognizes as due to the humble children of the brain, introduced to your readers by Guernsey Clifton.—Your friend, 'A Jour' affirms 'that were the doctrines and opinions I hold, generally held and acted upon, no one would be secure either in his person or his property.' To this I rejoin that, were the doctrines and opinions I hold to and set forth too, in the article he comments upon, generally held and acted upon, every one would be secure both in person and in property.—There then, we are at direct variance, and I challenge him to quote any sentiment of my article without disjoining it, limb from limb to glut a rapacious appetite for war, that will sanction the abuse of language and of fact of which he has been guilty. The remainder of the running commentary upon my article your valiant friend honors me with, I pass by, as of that species of 'leather and prunella' from which the stock in trade of dealers in small wares is usually made.

Yet stay a moment: your friend alleges that I seek 'to abolish good and wholesome laws, and in their stead erect a community without laws and holding everything in common.' Was hardihood ever more unblushing than this? How wofully regardless of the amenities of life must that man be who can wilfully misrepresent another who sought him not as an antagonist, or, seeking him as such, has a right to expect a candid discussion. But if on the other hand, your correspondent 'A Jour' seriously entertains the belief that the exposition he has given of my sentiments are correct deductions from the premises laid down by me, "curious" indeed must be the organization of the suggestive faculties of the brain that presides over and inspires his pen. If I can at all understand myself, or comprehend the elements of the system I advocated in the article alluded to, the direct and palpable tendency of it would be to perpetuate and extend indefinitely the present system of individual ownership of property—and protection to the person, and by exempting the homestead from all liability for future debt give stability to society. The views I sought to impress upon the working men, the creators of all wealth, but partakers of only a moiety thereof, under the existing relations of capital to labor were, and are utterly antagonistic to the doctrines ascribed to me by 'A Jour,' and if he be a no better workman at his trade than he shows himself as a 'Logician,' his suspicions of 'jealousy' 'traps' and 'supplantings' even in the 'shop,' are probably as Quixotic as his lunges at me.

Such I aver to be the direct and palpable tendency of the 'doctrines and opinions' I advocate; while they would in no wise interfere with or embarrass any combination of capital among workingmen. Nay, the adoption of a law by which no man in future should be allowed any more land than would be ordinarily sufficient for the purposes of a residence and shop on the one hand, or farm upon the other, would so multiply the resources of the workingman, as to enable him to command the capital necessary to the success of a combination among his fellows, of their joint funds.

It is not a man's duty to find obstacles or imagine them to exist; yet, as it may be asked, why would you limit the amount of soil any one might acquire, any more than you would the number of coats and other comforts and luxuries of life? I answer, first, because any restriction upon the consumption of the products of labor would destroy enterprise and depreciate prices; while a restriction upon the accumulation of the soil, would enable every industrious man to become a freeholder and independent worker, and save to every man so situated not less than seventy dollars a year from his industry, which going to the education of his children, and the embellishments of his home, would create those tastes and those habits in community thro' which alone our institutions can be preserved, except in name.

Secondly, because every man has a natural and equal right to as much of the soil (and that too within the bounds of civilization,) as would be ordinarily sufficient to erect him a dwelling upon, if not a husbandman—or if a husbandman, to a sufficiency to earn his subsistence from his labor; and it becomes the duty of society to so alter its frame work as to render legally and conventionally right, what God evidently designed as man's individual right, if he had any design in creating the earth. This can only be attained by a system of lot and acre limitation, beyond which no man shall acquire the soil, or by the assumption of the ownership of the soil by the state, and the allotment thereof to each man in proportion to his individual necessities, of such portions of the soil as he may require, to his use, not already in possession of another.

Thirdly, because each man has not only a natural and equal right to such specified portions of the soil, but he has a social and commercial right thereto, because each man gives in proportion to his industry and consuming capabilities, the money value to the soil where he may reside; but in lieu of receiving the

value he gives to it as a consumer and worker, is necessitated to pay to those who have a prior possession or monopoly of it, a premium upon the value he bestows upon it by his presence without any fair equivalent in return, but to the detriment of society and himself by enabling the few to grow rich without labor and without any hazard or expense.

A brief illustration will make this point clear. The real estate or soil of the city of New York, independent of the buildings and structures thereon, is worth \$150,000,000, after deducting the expense of laying out streets &c. From this sum we deduct \$50,000,000 as the property of independent freeholders living within their own homesteads—leaving \$100,000,000 of the soil, not buildings, upon which the tenants of the city pay rent at 7 per cent, seven million of dollars. Now, the money value of this soil is the joint property of the whole inhabitants—yet, that portion of the city inhabitants that hold no real estate are paying annually to those who monopolize the soil, not less than five millions premium, upon the very wealth they themselves create; enough, if distributed in higher wages or in a reduction of rents, as it would be by the system I propose, to make every working-man in that city when added to his ordinary wages, comfortable. I would not be understood here as aiming at exactness in this estimate, and would have my fanciful friend 'A Jour' to note particularly that I seek not to disturb any of the existing rights of property—but aim to impress upon working-men the propriety of future restrictions and limitations in the matter of the soil, and the immediate adoption of the system developed upon all lands now belonging to the people in this State, and in the territories of the Union. GUERNSEY CLIFTON.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, FEBRUARY 25, 1847.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!!

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the year between January 1, 1847, and January 1, 1848 (the papers to be mailed to such Post-Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid.

The paper will be continued on, either to the subscribers themselves, or the agents through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the cases may be.

As our Agents are now out, it will be well for our mechanic friends to give them a large list, as there is at least some extra inducement to subscribe, aside from the cheapness of the work.

NOTICE.

The friends of National Reform in favor of the Freedom of the Public Lands to actual Settlers in limited quantities are invited to meet at the Mayor's Court Room, second story, city Hall this [Thursday] evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing an Association for the further dissemination of their principles. The MECHANICS and WORKINGMEN are earnestly requested to attend. Feb. 28.

This number completes the first quarter of the existence of the Advocate. We now number 800 subscribers, composed almost entirely of men who read, think, and act for themselves, and if our friends will make one more effort, this number can easily be doubled at the end of the next three months. MECHANICS! and WORKINGMEN! will you once more put your shoulder to the wheel and help increase our circulation? It is to you, and to you alone, we can trust for support.

HUMBUG—CREDULITY.

In this decidedly "great country," is exhibited a greater amount of the science of Humbug and the weakness of credulity than is displayed in the remaining three quarters of the globe. There is nothing so monstrous in doctrine, or impossible in invention, that some human thing will not give it full credence, and stake his salvation upon its foundation in truth. We were forcibly struck with this fact the other day, in looking back, and observing some of the precious humbugs prepared for the gullible public, which in due course of time, and as might have been expected, were swallowed with all the greediness of famished alligators, by the thoughtless dupes of juggling trickery. How many perpetual motions have been exhibited, calling together crowds of gaping asses, to view the wonderful discovery, which had baffled the genius of ages past? And where are they now? Not even revolving, we fear, in oblivion's dark abyss; which fate long since pointed out as their final resting place.

Every body in the Empire State is acquainted with the cure for the Hydrophobia, which our sapient legislators of other days purchased at a large expense, for the benefit of the people. Was ever a greater humbug palmed off upon man, and was there ever displayed a greater degree of credulity than was on that occasion?

Again, when the bones of mastadons came in fashion, and skeletons of gigantic "critters" were dug in various states, which puzzled even anatomists to comprehend, the people's credulity was once more taxed to the utmost stretch. One Dr. H. it will be recollected by thousands of the present day, exhibited a skeleton of a mastadon 118 feet long! Doctors and Surgeons looked at it and pronounced it "good." Common folks eyed it with fear and trembling, and invariably whispered, perhaps, as Dobbs did when he saw the painting of Baalam's ass, "how fearfully and wonderfully are we made!" This gigantic specimen of primitive animals was taken to Europe, under the title of the *Missourian*, and after a course of public exhibition, was sold to the British Museum for 5000 or more dollars. Dr. Owen, the celebrated naturalist, soon discovered that part of the bones were wood—especially those which had never been dug up; that these bones were enormously out of proportion, they having been made expressly for the purpose of giving the mastadon a larger size in his *wandress*, than he ever aspired to when clothed with flesh and blood. On carefully refitting the remains,—throwing out the spurious bones, and inserting false ones where they were needed to supply the places of those lost, a splendid specimen was obtained, very large and very beautiful to the eyes of connoisseurs in those matters. And how many of the thousands of dupes who flocked to see the half-wooden monster now know the hoax then played upon them?

We come now to a later day. We saw it announced last year in "the papers" that a human skeleton, 18 feet in height had been dug up in Tennessee. It was shortly after exhibited through the Mississippi Valley, and found its way to New Orleans, in the hands of a man who had purchased it on speculation. Thousands had seen it; and the owner exhibited hundreds of certificates of Doctors, Surgeons, Clergymen, Lawyers, Gentlemen &c., to the effect that it was a *bona fide* human skeleton.

At New Orleans, Prof. Carpenter of the Louisiana Medical College, was requested to call and examine it, which he did; and at the first glance pronounced it—a man?—no, but the bones of a young mastadon!—It was standing upright, supported by a beam; the pelvis was artificial, and human of course, in appearance; and as the greater part of the cranium was missing when found, it was no hard matter for the ingenious rogue to fit what was left of it to look like man's, which he accomplished with the aid of a piece of raw hide. When told of the hoax by the Professor, the owner declared he would never exhibit it again; and

he probably has not, for its fame has not reached our ears of late, through the columns of the press.

Truly this is a "great country," and the sooner it is "fenced in," the better.

"A LAY FOR THE MASSES."

We bespeak for the poem we give this week, with the above title, the careful attention of our readers.—The name of its author is new to us, but we shall henceforth cherish it as one well worthy of remembrance. He is a true poet—one of the People's Bards—and toiling thousands will sing his timely and truthful Lay, with the earnest joy that springs from renewed hopes and brightened anticipations for the developments of the Future.

The spirit of the poem is in keeping with the spirit of the Age. Its sentiments are excellent, its object pure, and its advice sound. It advocates the union—one and inseparable—of MINDS with HANDS. This is good doctrine. Knowledge—useful and practical, should keep even pace with every radiant and needed Reform in the condition of the working masses. The object of the 'Lay' of our poet is, mainly, to teach this great truth; and he accomplishes it creditably and forcibly.

THE PLAINFIELD BANK.

We were surprised by the appearance in the "Scientific American," of an article in vindication of the swindling concern, and of an unreasonable and ungenerous abuse of the New York True Sun. That the Plainfield Bank has been, up to the hour of its dissolution, a swindling institution, few will have the hardihood to deny; and knowing this to be so, the True Sun, whatever might be its motive, has not failed to apprise the public, and to forewarn them against the very evils which have so lamentably resulted from its gross mismanagement. Had the thousands of laboring men and hard working mechanics who have been compelled to receive these bills (and whose interests the Scientific American is bound to support) taken the caution so promptly and continuously given them, they would not at this hour be lamenting over their loss, and cursing all banks indiscriminately for the rascality of this one. Months ago the True Sun foretold exactly what has now occurred; and is it for this, that the Scientific American denounces it as "a clumsily executed counterfeit of the New York Sun?" and charges it with attempting to instigate the citizens to acts of violence against the agency office in New York? Truly that paper must have a wonderful sympathy for the laboring classes who have been robbed by the Plainfield swindling concern, and to whom it doubtless owes a large share of its circulation!

The New Jersey Legislature also comes in for its share of abuse. Its proceedings are denounced as "arbitrary." And why? Because it sees fit to enforce the laws of the state, and stop a bank which had violated its charter in every respect? Are not the banks in our own state as summarily dealt with when discovered to be working contrary to the terms of their charter?

Why the Scientific American has descended to the ungracious task of defending a rotten and dangerous institution, we cannot conceive; but our opposition to that bank, and admiration of the course of the TRUE SUN (the most enlightened and the best conducted paper of its size and pretensions in New York) are founded upon the duty we owe to the mechanic and the laborer, to protect them as far as our humble efforts will go, against any and all influences, injurious to their well being. Ours is professedly a MECHANIC'S PAPER—it shall be so in reality whilst we can hold the quill.

Since Sunday, a number of vessels have arrived in Boston, from Cuba, bringing as cargo, two thousand two hundred and eighty-four hogsheads, one hundred and sixty-six tierces, and forty-eight barrels, of molasses; and two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight boxes of sugar.

CHAMBER'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.—This great publication, reprinted at Boston by Gould, Kendall, and Lincoln, and sold in this city by Geo. Jones at the news depot, and probably by the Booksellers generally, is, in our humble opinion, one of the most valuable accessions to a library of late years. Comprising "selections, from the choicest productions, of English authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a critical and biographical history," it cannot fail to be welcomed and appreciated by American readers—among whom it will doubtless have a larger circulation than it has had in Europe. It will be published semi-monthly, at 25 cts each, in 16 numbers, forming 2 large imperial octavo volumes of 700 pages each.

TWO BOYS LOST.

MIZEAL AND EDWARD COURTRIGHT, Aged 8 and 10 years, left their Father's house yesterday, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., and have not been heard of since. They had on when they left, mix'd Grey Roundabout Coats or Monkey Jackets, and Pantaloon of the same kind. Mizeal the oldest had on a Glaz'd Cap, and Edward a Cloth Cap. Any person giving information where they can be found, or will return them to me shall be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of an afflicted parent.

E. M. COURTRIGHT, 15 Dalius-street.
Albany, Feb. 23d 1847.

BARBARISM AND STEAM.

We take the following paragraph from Titmarsh's "notes of a journey from Cornhill to Cairo;" one of the cleverest and most amusing works we wot of.

"Wherever the steamboat touches the shore, adventure retreats in the interior, and what is called romance vanishes. It wont bear the vulgar gaze; or rather, the light of common day puts it out, and it is only in the dark that it shines at all. There is no cursing and insulting of Gisors now. If a cockney looks or acts in particularly ridiculous way, the little Turks come out and laugh at him. A Londoner is no longer a spittoon for those believers; and now that dark Hassan sits in his divan and drinks champagne, and Selim has a French watch, Zuleikha perhaps takes Morrison's pills, Byronism becomes absurd instead of sublime, and is only a foolish expression of cockney wonder. The paddle wheel is the great conqueror. Wherever the captain cries "stop her!" civilization stops, and lands in the ship's boat, and makes a permanent acquaintance with the savages on shore. Whole hosts of crusaders have passed and died, and butchered here in vain. But to manufacture European Iron into pikes and helmets was a waste of metal; in the shape of piston-rods and furnace poker it is irresistible; and I think an allegory might be made, showing how much stronger commerce is than chivalry, and finishing with a grand image of Mahomet's crescent being extinguished in Fulton's boiler!"

Is not that a rich idea, and beautifully told?

In his peculiarly ludicrous way, Titmarsh relates his first impression of Athens. He wonders why travellers from every part of the world hurry to that classic ground filled with enthusiasm to behold the city of ancient renown, and scramble amid the ruins of the towering Parthenon. All his enthusiasm was scattered the first night of his sojourn among the Athenians; for he found himself, alas! for the credit of the Grecian Capital—"wide awake and full of bugs!"

ODD FELLOW'S TEMPLE.—We learn that the Fraternity of Odd fellows have recently erected and dedicated a splendid temple at Louisville, Kentucky.

A bill has passed both branches of the Missouri Legislature, reducing the rate of interest to six per cent. Ten per cent has heretofore been allowed.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, has re-elected Hon. John Davis U. S. Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March next.

During the month of January last, 4,633 immigrants arrived in New York from foreign countries.

NEW INVENTIONS.

SMITH'S IMPROVED PADDLE WHEEL.

This wheel was invented by Mr. D. G. Smith of Carbondale, Pa. In the construction of paddle wheels, two objects are to be accomplished. First, to avoid the vertical resistance encountered by the paddle in entering and leaving the water; and 2d, to avoid the atmospheric resistance while passing over the top of the wheel. This invention seems to have accomplished both ends. Without an engraving, it is difficult to convey an adequate idea of its construction. The paddles are two iron plates, peculiarly fitted to each radii of the wheel, and so arranged that when they strike the water, the resistance causes them to expand at the moment when the most power is obtained from them; and on leaving the water they fall back to their original position, allowing the water to pass freely through.—Until they again enter the water, they present to the air their edges, thereby greatly reducing the ordinary resistance. We think the plan a good one.

IMPROVED ROAD RAIL.

A double faced rail has been invented by Mr. T. Grinnel, of Newark, N. J., with an entirely new method of permanently securing the same to the string pieces. The saddle or strip by which the rail is secured, is attached to the timber by screw bolts instead of common spikes.—*Scientific Amer.*

CORN-SHELLERS.

A new Corn-Shelling machine has been invented at St. Louis, which with three men shells 300 bushels a day. Another, also, in Orange county, in this state, which does the same work with two men.

VETILATING APPARATUS.

Mr. Frederick Emerson, of Boston, has invented an apparatus which will give an uniform direction to a current of air, either upward or downward, inward or outward, as desired. Such a ventilator must be invaluable.

RAIL-ROAD ALARM.

Mr. S. C. Blodgett, of Newburyport, Mass., has recently invented an apparatus, called the "Railroad Alarm," the operation of which is the ringing of a bell, hung at the crossings, and put in motion by the approaching train. An experiment with this new alarm has been tried on the Eastern Railroad, and proved highly successful. This is probably effected by means of a long wire in each direction, which communicates between the bell and a series of keys, which projecting upward from the track are operated by the engine and cars in their approach. An arrangement of this kind has long been required on our railroads. The too frequent collision of trains, had the loss of life incident thereto have made it imperative that something should be done to avoid their recurrence. We did intend to publish a description of an electric alarm invented by the celebrated BAIN of England; but we think the above plan the best, because the simplest and cheapest.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

One of the great lines of Railroad in England, have now in use 18 locomotives, made by NORRIS of Philadelphia; and are considered by the English Engineers as unrivalled in point of finish and speed. The driving wheels are 31 feet in diameter, while those of British manufacture measure 5 feet in diameter; and yet the American engines will overtake and pass the quickest English locomotive, having one mile the start, in a distance of less than 50 miles. The prospect is that all the Railways in Great Britain will eventually procure their Engines in this country.

FLOWER-POT STANDS.

We have had the pleasure of seeing a specimen of workmanship not to be sneezed at, in the shape of a flower-pot stand. It is made of cast iron to an elegant pattern, and forms a beautiful parlor ornament. Mr.

JAMES S. GOULD (assisted probably, by Mrs. Sally Smith) is the maker. We believe he has a number in hand, which, when finished, will be sold to the first gentlemen who have any regard to the looks of their drawing-rooms, or the wishes of their geranium-loving wives.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The trade of St. Louis in the item of flour, for the year 1846, reached an aggregate of half a million of barrels.

A great meeting was held in New York on Monday evening to take measures for the relief of sufferers in Ireland.

The towboat Daniel Webster exploded below New Orleans, on the 5th inst., killing one and scalding several.

Foundlings in any quantity, are daily picked up in the streets of New York. On Saturday two were found—one alive, the other dead.

The London papers speak highly of the newly-invented "Letheon," now so much used by dentists and surgeons.

A watchman in Philadelphia, was roused out of his box, and a sound nap, the other night, by his box taking fire.

The citizens of Pensacola held a meeting on the 23d ult., for the purpose of discountenancing the employment of slave mechanics on the government works.

Bradly Morgan, who was awaiting his trial for robbing a room-mate of \$28 in gold, died in Boston jail yesterday morning.

Two schooners, the Grace Darling and Ohio, have arrived at Cincinnati, from Marietta, Ohio. They are freighted with provisions for Boston and Salem.

The Weighers, Guagers and Measurers in the Boston Custom House have for warded to company B, Irish Volunteers, a package of flannel shirts, to be distributed among the men.

Douglass Jerrold says, that "as old mother Eve created the necessity for wearing that useful garment called a shirt by the sons of Adam, therefore it is but just for her daughters to wash them."

A movement is on foot among the Odd-Fellows of New York for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland, which is worthy of the benevolence they profess. The purpose is to charter a vessel to sail for Ireland, so that any parties desiring to forward articles of food or clothing can do so free of expense.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Michigan to reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

The House of Representatives of Louisiana; on the 25th ult., passed the first section of 'an act to suppress gambling.' The section provides that any person keeping a house, room, or other place, for public gambling, or any owner letting any place for such a purpose, shall be punished on conviction, by a sum not less than \$1,000, or more than \$5,000, for the first offence not less than \$5,000, or more than \$10,000, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the Penitentiary for a term not less than one year, nor more than five years.

The Concord Railroad Company Directors have voted to add \$200,000 to their capital stock to complete the second track.

The Hibernia not only brought nearly three million dollars in specie, but the most valuable mercantile freight ever shipped to this country.

Letters from the South state that the telegraphic report of the great rise of American provisions was not believed? therefore few operations were had.

Mr. Green, the Reformed Gambler, has succeeded in getting a bill reported in the Pennsylvania Legislature for the suppression of gambling.

It is estimated that the advance in American exports since the previous steamer from England, is nearly \$20,000,000. The flow of specie into the United States is bad for note shavers.

The Oswego Bridge is so far rebuilt that people were able to cross it on foot Saturday evening.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.

The steamship CAMBRIA, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston wharf a little after 4 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The great feature of the news by this arrival is a decided decline in the prices of Grain, Flour, &c., in the chief British Markets. The decline is not extensive, but universally conceded, and, being based upon immense receipts and stocks, as well as an increased stringency in the Money Market, is pretty certain to hold, and quite likely to be carried farther. This need not materially affect the prices of Grain and Flour on this side, save that of the small proportion held on the seaboard by speculators, who must realize immediately. Only let Freights be brought down from their present enormous altitude, and our Grain and Provisions may fairly maintain their current rates here in the face of a considerable decline abroad. The fact that there are now 500,000 barrels of Flour in Liverpool alone, and that the recent importations of Indian Corn, &c. have been commensurate with those of Flour, combine to assure us that these articles have touched their highest point, and that any change henceforth must be in favor of those who have yet to buy their bread.

The proceedings of the British Parliament have been full of interest. The measures proposed by the Ministry in view of the existing dearth and dearness of Food throughout the united Kingdoms are, 1. An entire remission of the Duties on the importation of Grain, which are now very low; 2. A suspension of the Navigation Laws, so as to allow the importation of Foreign Grain in any vessels, while it has hitherto been confined to British and those of the Country wherein this Grain was grown, and, 3. A remission of the Sugar Duties. The two former will pretty certainly be adopted.

Cotton is quiet, the exorbitant Freights checking importations, while the scarcity and dearness of Food checks consumption. Prices are a shade lower.

Provisions generally (Meats, Butter, Cheese, &c.) exhibit little change.

Trade in the Manufacturing districts is dull, and the prospect gloomy.

Sugar has been the subject of a speculative fever in England, but it was abating when the Cambria sailed. Tea was rather dull. Iron is still high, though the trade is not so brisk, and some decline in Pig had been submitted to.

There was no abatement of the famine in Ireland, but contributions were beginning to flow in, and we hope that there will be less actual starvation hereafter than there has been. But portions of Scotland, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, &c. are only less exposed to this scourge than unhappy Ireland.

France is suffering under a Revulsion in Money and Business, in spite of her boasted Specie Currency, and is threatened with Famine, though so large a proportion of her Industry is Agricultural. The Government is doing its utmost to avert the crisis, reducing the duties on Grain and Provisions to a mere shadow, and itself importing 100,000 barrels of Flour from this Country, 15,000 of which had arrived, and the remainder were on the way. The exportation of Potatoes and other Vegetables has been prohibited.

FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—10 P. M.

Passengers by the bark Mopang at New-Orleans, from Tampico, mentioned a rumor that yellow fever had broken out among our troops. Three Indiana officers had arrived at Tampico with the second Pennsylvania Regiment, who at once proceeded to their destination, supposed to be Vera Cruz.

The schooner Sinas left Brazos on the 6th, leaving Gen. Scott there still, actively engaged in furthering the transportation of troops. Gen. Taylor was at Monterey, and Gen. Worth at the mouth of the Rio Grande, with the entire command.

The utmost secrecy prevailed as to future operations of the army, which were known only to the Commander-in-Chief. It is rumored that an officer of a regiment, dispatched to Gen. Taylor, and an escort of ten men, were cut off and the whole put to death.

Nothing is stated of the movements of Santa Anna or the Mexican forces. The correspondent of the Picayune says a rumor was current at Vera Cruz of the assassination of Santa Anna, for opposing the decree of Congress, but this letter was dated at Anton Lizardo, 20th January, and probably refers to other reports to the same effect, which it is believed cannot be true.

THE SHORT TIME QUESTION.

Renewed Agitation for the Adoption of the Ten Hour Bill in Factories.

On Wednesday evening, last week, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Paisley was held in the Old Low Church, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Richard Oastler, on the propriety of a necessity of a Ten Hours' Bill, to regulate the labor of children and women in factories. On the platform, besides the committee, were Councillors Barr and Stirrat, and Mr. Pitkeithly of Huddersfield.

On the motion of Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. Robert Kerr was called to the chair amid loud cheering.

Letters of apology for absence from the meeting were read from the Rev. Messrs. Brewster and Thompson. Both approved of the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Oastler rose to address the meeting, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Oastler described as he had already done in his addresses on this subject, the condition of the children and women employed in factories previous to the enactment of the present law, and also the necessity of an alteration in their present condition by a Ten Hours' Bill. He next noticed a number of objections to the measure. It had been said that the trade of England required the present long hours. He did not believe it. With the Prime Minister of England he would say—"Let the trade of England perish, if it is built on the groans and blood of women and children. (Loud cheers.) The trade of England enables merchants and manufacturers to live in splendor, and retire from business with large fortunes." His motto was—Be just; and, if they will, let the Heavens fall. Let his opponents, if they can, account for this fact, that many of those who have been mill owners, have retired with fortunes ranging from £1,000,000 to £4,000,000 sterling. He would ask if they would have done so had they acted justly towards their workers? (Hear.) Was this Christianity, which requires that "the laborer must first be partaker of the fruits of his labor?" But it was said that if two hours a day was taken off the labor, then the wages must also be reduced one sixth, that the goods will be raised in price, and that our foreign trade will be ruined. Now, the children's time had been reduced from twelve to six hours, and no reduction had taken place in their wages. He generally found that the longer hours any class wrought, the lower the wages were, and he accounted for it on the principle that long hours threw too much labor in the market. Talk of the loss of foreign trade—why, what can the poor, over-wrought factory worker lose? Death, in many cases, is to them a positive gain. (Hear, hear.) But what should be the foreign trade of a country? Nothing more than the overplus left, after the wants of all are supplied. He would ask, if all our wives have plenty of shawls, that we are exporting them? On the same principle, he found fault with the manufacturers of Yorkshire broadcloths and blankets sending their produce out of the country when our own population were unsupplied. The whole of the present state of things was threadbare, and he dreaded that if the poor were not brought to love the rich, and the rich the poor, an awful crisis was at hand. Mr. Oastler then severely denounced the New Poor Law of England, and concluded his address amid great cheering.

The Chairman having intimated Mr. Oastler's willingness to answer any questions that might be put to him,

Mr. J. Pinkerton asked, what the rate of wages per week might be which were earned by the young women employed in power loom factories of whom they had heard?

Mr. Oastler said, he believed their wages were from 9s. to 13s. per week.

Mr. Pinkerton added, that he understood from a person on the platform, that 6s. was the average wages of a Paisley weaver.

After votes of thanks had been passed to Lord Ashley, and to Messrs. Fielden, Ferrand, and Oastler, for their labors in the Short Time movement, and also to the Chairman of the meeting, the proceedings terminated, and the meeting, which was well attended, broke up.—London Northern Star, Dec. 23.

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, February 16.

ASHES.

Pots, 1st sort, '46, 4 87a5 00 | Pearls, 1846, 5 44a—

CANDLES.

Mould, tallow, per lb, 9a11 | Sperm, per lb, 26a28
Dipped, do. —a— | Stearic, per lb, 26a38

COAL.

Liverpool, p ch, 6 50a7 00 | Anthracite, ton, 6 00a7 00
Newcastle, 6 25a6 50 | Scotch, 6 50a7 00

COFFEE.

Java, lb, 8a11 | Brazil, lb, 7a8
Laguayra, lb, 7a 8 | St. Domingo, lb, 6a7

COPPER.

Sheathing, lb, 22a23 | Pig, per lb, 19a19
Old, 17a18 | Bolts, 24a25
Braziers, 24a25

COTTON.

N. Orleans, lb, 8a13 | Florida, lb, 8a13
Alabama, lb, 9a13 | Upland, lb, 8a12

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Genesee, brl, 7 00a— | Michigan, brl, 6 41a6 44
Ohio F. H. brl, 6 50a6 62 | Fredericksburg, 6 00a6 50
Troy, brl, 6 62a6 75 | Petersburg, 6 00a6 50
Balt. Howard-st, 6 75a6 87 | Rye Flour, 4 50a5 00
Rich. City Mills, 6 87a7 00 | Indian Meal, 5 00a5 13
Georgetown, 6 50a6 75 | Ind. Meal, hhd, —
Alexandria, 6 50a6 87 | family use, 17 50a19 00

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, b, 1 40a1 60 | Corn, mixed, 0 96a1 00
Wheat, red, bu, 1 30a1 35 | Barley, western, 0 75a0 76
Rye, per bush, 0 90a— | Oats, N. & S. 0 48a0 49

HOPS—First sort, 1846, per lb. 9a11c.

IRON.

Pig, En. & Sc 33 —a 34 | Bar, Am. rol'd, 87 50a90 —
Pig, Am. No. 1 30 00a 32 50 | Eng. refined, 87 50a90 —
Do. common, 22 50a 25 — | Eng. com., 75 —a77 50
Bar, Rus. psi 100 —a102 50 | Rus sht, 1st qu., 11a— 12
Do. new, —a— | Eng. & Am., 5a— 6
Do. Swedes, 87 50a— | Hoop, cwt, 5 50a 6 50

LEAD.

Pig, per lb, 4 25a4 37 | Sheet, per lb, — 5a— 6
Bar, — 4a— 5

LEATHER.

Oak, per lb, 17a21 | Hemlock, middle, lb, 14a15
Hemlock, light, 15a18 | Heavy and damaged, 11a14

PLASTER PARIS, per ton, 2 12a2 25

PROVISIONS.

Beef, mess, brl, 9 00a9 75 | Pork, mess, 15 00a15 25
Beef, prime, 7 00a7 50 | Pork, prime, 12 25a13 16
Hog's lard, lb, 9a 10 | Hams, smok'd, 6a 10
Butter, Orange co, 18a 19 | Butter, dairy, 13a 20
do Grease, 6 7 | Cheese, Am., 6a 8

RICE.

Ordinary, 4 25a4 75 | Good to prime, 4 87a5 12

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, February 22.

At market, 890 head of Beef Cattle, 1200 Sheep and Lambs, and 100 cows and Calves. 250 Beef Cattle left over.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—The market is dull, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and we notice a slight fall in prices since our last report. Sales are made at \$5.75a8, and some extra have been sold at \$9.

Cows and Calves—There is no change in prices in the market for the past week worthy of notice. Sales are made at prices ranging from \$15 to \$23 and \$33, according to quality. 20 head left over.

Sheep and Lambs—No change. Sales have been made at \$2, \$3.50 and \$5.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1847.

THE JANUARY NUMBER.

We regret (and we do not regret) to say that we are under the necessity of breaking up the present series, and commencing a new volume of the HOME JOURNAL in January—the demand for the first and second numbers having so far exceeded our calculations, that we can no longer supply the new subscribers, who naturally wish to commence with the beginning. Our kind friends, who will have received five numbers of the Home Journal, will submit willingly, we hope, to the having two or three extra papers to bind with the volume for 1847; and the new arrangement will be a great convenience to the distant subscribers, who had only heard of our present series after its first numbers were exhausted, and who now can fairly commence the new Volume with the New Year. We shall issue, therefore, No. 1 of our new volume on the 2d of January, and, thereafter, keep even pace with Father Time's old-fashioned beginnings and endings.

The following are the only terms on which the Home Journal is furnished to subscribers:—

One copy for one year, \$2 00
Three copies, to one address, 5 00

Those who wish to subscribe, and commence with the January number, are requested to send at once to the Office of Publication, No. 107 Fulton street, Agents supply single copies only.

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S C A L E S .

Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform Scales, 9 sizes. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, made any size required.
Double beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes.
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Rooms 496 Northwest corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, ALBANY.

Where the subscriber would be pleased to see his acquaintances and the public generally, especially those who intend sitting for Portraits.

Thankful for past favors, he hereby solicits a continuance of the same. Prices reasonable and warranted to please all.

N. B. Particular attention paid to calls for sketching from a corpse. As the subscriber has had much experience, he doubts not that he may please all, by producing a likeness to the life, a thing many think almost impossible—nevertheless 'tis true.

Feb. 12, 1847.

1117

AUGUSTUS PRIME.

Messrs. GOODWIN & McKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT AND CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

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HAT EMPORIUM.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction.

ALFRED GOODWIN.] d10. [A. M. McKINNEY.

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THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

A weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the Mechanics Mutual Protection, and the Elevation of Labor.

JOHN TANNER, Editor.

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday morning, at No. 24 Commercial Building, corner Broadway and Hudson-st., at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM in advance.

It has now become imperative that the mechanic should have a weekly paper so that he can sit down on Saturday evening, and read the events of the week, the improvements in science, and also refresh his mind with the choice literature of the day. From every quarter, we have been solicited to do so; and the substance of every letter that we have received on the subject, has been, "The Mechanics ought to have a weekly paper of their own."

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be printed in eight large pages suitable for binding. It will embrace under its separate departments the choicest selections from the best works, original articles from the pens of eminent Mechanics, lists of Inventions, and the most important and stirring news of the week in a correct and condensed form.

We have engaged many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the United States, as Contributors to our columns. It will be emphatically the Mechanic's Advocate and Fireside Companion. From repeated assurances we have no doubt that the Mechanics of our State and Country will give us a hearty and united support. We would therefore ask our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and the elevation of their fellow craftsmen.

All communications must be addressed to JOHN TANNER, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, Albany. TAKE NOTICE.—Tanner's Publication Office, has been removed from the Exchange, to No. 24 Commercial Buildings, where he will be happy to receive the calls of his Mechanic friends.

JOHN HARRISON General Travelling Agent.

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Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of

MUFFS—Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Grisley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinchella Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jenett and Coney.

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GLOVES—Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies' Otter and Musk Riding Gloves.

CAPS—Otter, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Boas, silk Plush, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet.

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YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The course of Lectures for the present season will be continued as follows:—

Friday, Feb. 5—Hon. William Parmelee.

Tuesday, Feb. 9—Rev. C. Wadsworth, of Troy.

Friday, Feb. 12—Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, of Albany.

Subject—The wars with the Esopus Indians.

Tuesday, Feb. 16—Clarkson N. Potter, esq., of Union College. Subject—Mohammed.

Friday, Feb. 19—Theodore R. Van Ingen, esq., of Schenectady. Subject—Progress.

Tuesday, Feb. 22 (Washington's birthday)—Dr. Wm. B. Sprague. Subject—Washington.

Friday, Feb. 26—Rev. S. D. Burchard, of New York city. Subject—The History and Uses of Poetry.

Tuesday, March 2—Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, of Albany. Subject—The Earl of Chatham.

Friday, March 5—Alfred B. Street, esq., of Albany.

Tuesday, March 9—Prof. Taylor Lewis, of N. York University. HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Chairman Lec. Committee. d31

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CIRCULAR

To the Patrons and Friends of the "Youth's Temperance Enterprise."

With the character and objects of the *Youth's Temperance Enterprise*, you are already acquainted. It has now reached the completion of its fifth volume. From its commencement until the present time, it has, as you are doubtless aware, been conducted under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Youth's State Temperance Society, who have discharged this arduous and voluntarily assumed duty, with much ability and complete success. But there are delays and difficulties incident to, and inseparable from, the publication and careful supervision of any periodical, under such circumstances. These have been felt by the Executive Committee, and to such a degree, that with the termination of the fifth volume, they determined, for the good of the *Enterprise*, to effect such an arrangement as would hereafter steer it clear of all difficulties, ensure its prompt publication, and ensure for it more care and attention than they could possibly bestow upon it, in connection with their business relations to themselves and others. With this purpose in view, the Committee, just previous to the late State Convention of the Society, offered to place the *Enterprise* and all its interests in my hands, upon the assurance that I would use my best efforts for its success, and in behalf of the important objects it has ever labored to accomplish. I closed with this proposal of the Committee, and with the first number of the New Volume, which will be issued in a few days, shall assume the proprietorship and control of the work.

It will be my purpose to make the *Enterprise* an interesting and valuable Temperance Paper for YOUTH, and especially for SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS. Its circulation is now 2000. This, with reasonable exertions on my part, and such aid as the friends of the paper may (I hope and believe will,) contribute in its behalf, can be increased to 4000 or 6000.

My design in presenting you with this Circular is, to earnestly request you, as friends of Temperance and of Sunday Schools, to use your best endeavors to increase the circulation of the *Enterprise* where it is received, and to introduce and aid it where it does not circulate, and may not be known. At present, it is taken mainly in Sunday Schools, and I shall be gratified to be able to increase its patronage in that great and interesting field of Temperance Labor.

All communications addressed to me, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, will be promptly attended to.

J. STANLEY SMITH.

Albany, January 1, 1847

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